

REFERENCE

- Hawksworth, F. G. 1961. Dwarfmistletoe of ponderosa pine in the Southwest. U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1246:1-112, figs. 1-54, tables 1-12 and unnumbered tables.

A REVIEW OF THE ICHNEUMONIDAE DESCRIBED BY GIRAULT
(HYMENOPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—A. A. Girault described two new genera and 25 new species of Ichneumonidae, all of them from Australia. All but one of the types are in the Queensland Museum. These have been studied, are redescribed, and there is some new synonymy. *Ariostonia* Girault is not an ichneumonid genus but belongs in the Gasteruptiidae. *Austrapophua* Girault is a synonym of *Xanthopimpla*.

A. A. Girault, the well-known chalcidologist, on a few occasions turned his attention to the Ichneumonidae. This resulted in the description of 25 new species and two new genera, all of them from Australia. His descriptions are no better nor worse than most others of his time. Put more explicitly, they usually do not lead to an identification. In 1961, I made an attempt to place Girault's species in their correct genera (Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. no. 1, 522 pages). This attempt was materially aided by notes on some of the Girault types sent to me by Mr. A. W. Parrott.

Dr. E. Dahms, Curator of Entomology at the Queensland Museum, recently offered to make the Girault types of Ichneumonidae that are in his care available to me for study. That opportunity was taken and redescriptions of the types appear below. In some cases the types will probably have to be studied again when the Australian representatives of their genera are known well enough that the precise specific characters necessary to observe on the types are more clearly apparent.

In the 1961 publication mentioned above one of Girault's papers containing descriptions of ichneumonids was overlooked. This was a pamphlet of 5 pages, privately published in 1933 with the title: "Some beauties inhabitant not of commercial boudoirs but of Nature's bosom, notably new insects." The new species and a new genus proposed in this paper are included in the treatment below, along with the others that were catalogued in 1961.

Girault's two new "ichneumonid" genera were *Ariostonia* and *Aus-*

trapophua. *Ariostonia* is a gasteruptiid of the subfamily Aulacinae. *Austrapophua* is a synonym of *Xanthopimpla*. The entire set of names is listed and discussed below, alphabetically under the nomenclature that seems now to be correct.

An asterisk (*) is used to mark the references where new names are proposed.

***Ariostonia fuscipex* Girault**

**Ariostonia fuscipex* Girault, 1933, Some beauties inhabitant not of commercial boudoirs but of nature's bosom, notably new insects. Privately published, p. 1. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: National Park, March, 1932, H. Hacker (Brisbane).

This species belongs in the Gasteruptiidae, subfamily Aulacinae. The genus *Ariostonia*, of which *fuscipex* is the genotype, lacks the occipital carina and has the tarsal claws pectinate, thus differing from both *Aulacus* and *Pristaulacus* as defined by myself (1950. Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 100:88). *Ariostonia* contains several species in Australia and seems to be a genus worthy of recognition. The species *fuscipex* is distinguishable from others known to me by its yellow ground color.

***Charops pulchripes* Girault**

**Charops pulchripes* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 25:541. ♀. Lectotype (labeled by Townes, 1969, and hereby designated): ♀, Australia: reared from cocoon on cotton plant, Queensland, F. G. Holdaway (Brisbane).

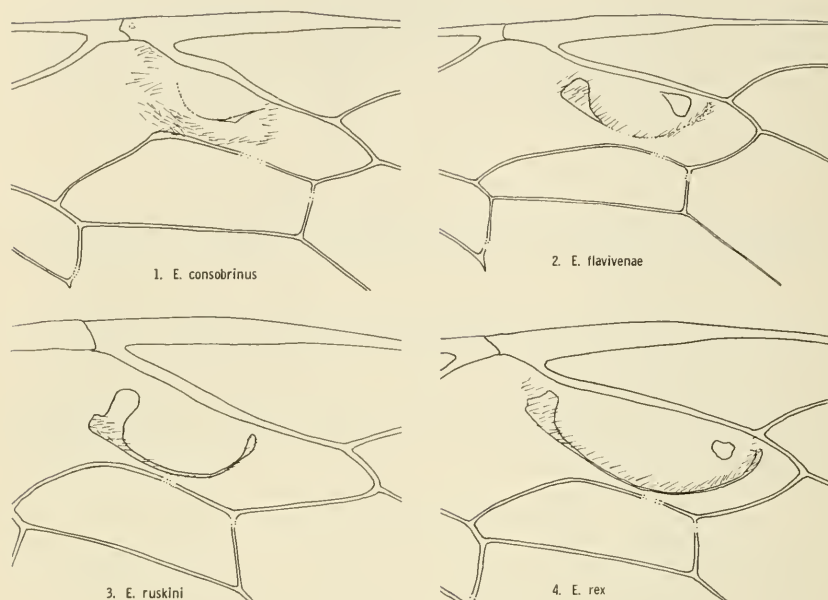
Redescription of lectotype female: Black. Mandible yellow, infusate at base. (Antennae missing.) Tegula yellow, its mesal part brown. Front leg yellow, the basal half of coxa dark brown and last segment of tarsus brown. Middle first trochanter yellow. (Middle leg missing beyond first trochanter.) Hind trochanters yellow, the upper side of first trochanter partly brownish. Hind tibia dark brown, its basal 0.13 yellow. Hind tibial spurs yellowish brown. (Hind tarsus missing.) Wings subhyaline, their veins dark brown. Basal 0.15 ± of first abdominal segment blackish, between basal 0.15 and swollen part of apex pale brown, the swollen part of apex brown. Tergites 2-7 blackish brown, second tergite with a lateral subapical fulvous tinge, third and fourth tergites with lateral aspect mostly with a strong fulvous tinge except near base.

Structurally, this species is normal for Indo-Papuan species of *Charops*. The pleura and propodeum are mat, with unusually fine reticulate wrinkling. It is very close to *Charops brachypterum* Cameron, described from Ceylon, differing from this only in having tergites 3 and 4 mostly fuscous with an indistinctly defined lateral ferruginous area on each. In *brachypterum* the sides of tergites 3 and 4 are almost entirely ferruginous, only their upper and lower edges being infusate.

***Dicamptus sinuatus* Girault**

**Henicospilus sinuatus* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:539. [♀]. Lectotype (hereby designated): ♀, St. Patrick's River, Tasmania, Jan. 31, 1914, F. M. Litter (Brisbane).

Dicamptus? *sinuatus* Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1: 268. Generic transfer.



Figs. 1-4. Central part of front wing of four species of *Enicospilus*.

Besides the lectotype from Tasmania (designated above), Girault had specimens from Brisbane and from Glen Innes, New South Wales. Only the lectotype has been studied.

The lectotype from Tasmania is similar to *Dicamptus triangularis* Morley. It differs from typical *triangularis*, as this occurs in Queensland and New Guinea, in having the base of radius (before the first curve) shorter and thicker, median hairless area in discocubital cell and its narrow surrounding sclerome a little smaller (both lower and narrower), and basal carina of propodeum obsolescent. This may represent a separate race or subspecies of *triangularis*, or only a variant, or a distinct species as it is treated here. A figure of the wing of typical *triangularis* was published by Townes (1958. Insects of Micronesia 19:73).

***Enicospilus consobrinus* Girault**
(Fig. 1)

**Henicospilus consobrinus* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:540. Sex not given. Type: Australia: Stradbroke Is., Queensland, Dec. 3, 1912, H. Hacker (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen beyond segment 2.

Enicospilus consobrinus Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:273. Generic transfer.

Redescription of type: Front wing 18.6 mm. long. Face 1.05 as wide as high. Profile of clypeus weakly convex, slightly declivous near apex. Apex of clypeus

weakly convex. Mandible narrow, the teeth short. Lower tooth of mandible about 0.15 as long as upper tooth. Temple short, almost flat. Lower half of mesopleurum dull, with fine, dense irregularly horizontal wrinkling and interspersed obscure fine punctures. Metapleurum strongly convex with moderately small, shallow punctures that are crowded to convert their interspaces into irregular fine wrinkling, also with a few irregular coarse wrinkles. Basal carina of propodeum strong and high, weakly sinuate. Propodeum behind basal carina with coarse, strong, irregularly reticulate wrinkling. Central part of front wing as figured. Hairs in discocubital cell of moderate length. Nervulus basad of basal vein by twice its width. Nervellus intercepted at lower 0.25. (All tarsi lacking except for first two segments of hind tarsus. The abdomen is absent beyond tergite 2; hence the sex of the type has not been determined.)

Pale fulvous. Head yellowish. Wing veins brownish fulvous. Stigma fulvous. (Antennae lacking.)

***Enicospilus flavivenae* Girault**

(Fig. 2)

**Enicospilus flavivenae* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:538. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Stannary Hills, Sept. 1909, T. L. Bancroft (Brisbane).

Enicospilus? *flavivenae* Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:287. Generic transfer.

Redescription of type female: Front wing 15.0 mm. long. Face 0.96 as wide as high. Profile of clypeus evenly convex. Mandible moderately narrow, its lower tooth almost as long as upper tooth. Temple narrow, sloping, weakly convex. Lower half of mesopleurum polished, with small punctures that are separated by about 0.7 their diameter, and with fine, weak horizontal wrinkling that partly obscures the punctures. Metapleurum polished, with moderate sized close punctures and some weak oblique wrinkling. Basal carina of propodeum high and sharp. Propodeum behind basal carina with irregular, moderately coarse wrinkles, the wrinkles reticulate at center near basal carina, longitudinal on midline, on apical half of propodeum and on each side of midline oblique with their hind ends diverging from center. Venation of central part of wing as figured. Hairs in discocubital cell rather long. Nervulus basad of basal vein by its own width. Nervellus intercepted at lower 0.25. Pecten of tarsal claws pale, the teeth separated by about 0.5 their width. (Hind tarsus missing beyond first segment.)

Stramineous. Flagellum pale fulvous (its apical half lacking). Wing veins and stigma stramineous. Abdomen pale fulvous.

***Enicospilus longinotus* Girault**

**Enicospilus longinotus* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 4:539. ♂. Type: ♂, Australia: Stannary Hills, Queensland, Sept. 1909, T. L. Bancroft (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen and front wings.

Enicospilus longinotus Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:280. Generic transfer.

Redescription of type male: Hind wing 9.0 mm. long. (Front wings lacking.) Face 1.2 as wide as high. Basal 0.4 of clypeal profile faintly concave, the apical 0.6 weakly convex. Apex of clypeus weakly convex. Mandible moderately wide,

its lower tooth about 0.65 as long as upper tooth. Temple short, moderately convex. Lower half of mesopleurum polished, with moderate sized punctures that are adjacent or crowded, in some places with wrinkling between irregular crowded rows of punctures, the wrinkling almost horizontal. Metapleurum rather strongly convex, with small crowded punctures and a little fine oblique wrinkling. Basal carina of propodeum moderately high, sharp, weakly sinuate. Propodeum with moderately fine irregularly reticulate wrinkling, the wrinkling on each side of midline with an oblique bias. (Front wings lacking.) Nervellus intercepted at lower 0.3. Tarsal claws moderately long, their pecten pale, the teeth of pecten rather short, separated by about 0.6 the width of each.

Fulvous. Head yellowish. Antenna fulvous. Veins of hind wing fulvous.

Since the wings of the type are missing, it can probably not be identified except by direct comparisons of specimens with the type.

***Enicospilus ruskini* Girault**

(Fig. 3)

**Henicospilus ruskini* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:539. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: in jungle at Montville, June 14-15, 1924 (Brisbane).

Enicospilus ruskini Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:287. Generic transfer.

Redescription of type female: Front wing 12.4 mm. long. Face 1.0 as wide as high. Basal 0.6 of clypeal profile flat, the apical 0.4 strongly convex. Median 0.6 of clypeal apex truncate. Mandible narrow, the lower tooth 0.7 as long as upper tooth. Temple very short, weakly convex. Lower half of mesopleurum dull, with fine, weak, almost horizontal wrinkling, its setiferous punctures rather dense but so fine and weak as to be hardly visible. Metapleurum moderately convex, with very fine, very weak punctures and some fine, weak, oblique wrinkling. Basal carina of propodeum sharp but only moderately high, faintly sinuate. Propodeum behind basal carina with rather fine, irregular, reticulate wrinkling, the wrinkling on each side of midline with an oblique bias. Central part of front wing as illustrated. Hairs in discocubital cell of moderate length. Nervulus distad of basal vein by a little less than its width. Nervellus intercepted at lower 0.22. (Tarsi missing except for first segment of middle tarsus.)

Fulvous. Scape and pedicel reddish brown. Flagellum dark brown. Wing veins medium brown. Subcosta, stigma, and radius dark brown, the apex of stigma paler. (First abdominal segment missing.) Second tergite brownish fulvous. Tergites 3-7 reddish medium brown.

***Enicospilus rex* Girault**

(Fig. 4)

**Henicospilus melanospilus rex* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:539. ♂. ♀. Lectotype (hereby designated): ♀, Australia: Brisbane, Nov. 6, 1911, H. Hacker (Brisbane).

Enicospilus rex Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:275. New status.

Redescription of lectotype female: Front wing 8.7 mm. long. Face 0.84 as wide as high. Profile of clypeus almost flat. Median 0.7 of apex of clypeus truncate.

Mandible of moderate width, its lower tooth 0.7 as long as upper tooth. Temple moderately narrow, moderately convex. Lower half of mesopleurum polished, with moderately small, sharp punctures that are separated by about half their diameter. Metapleurum subpolished, with fine weak punctures, the punctures on upper 0.6 of metapleurum moderately dense, partly obscured by faint fine rugulosity. Punctures on lower $0.4 \pm$ of metapleurum very fine and sparse. Basal carina of propodeum not distinct, indicated by a change in sculpture. Propodeum behind basal carina with moderately fine, irregular wrinkling, the wrinkling sublaterally with a weak transverse bias, near midline with a weak oblique bias. Central part of front wing as figured. Hairs in discocubital cell of moderate length. Nervulus distad of basal vein by almost its width. Nervellus intercepted at its lower 0.26. Tarsal claws moderately short, their pecten dark, the teeth separated from each other by about half the width of each.

Male paratype: Similar to female except that punctures on metapleurum are a little coarser and denser. Hairs on apical half of abdomen all short. (Tips of all tarsi lacking.)

Pale fulvous. Head yellowish. Antenna fulvous, brownish fulvous toward apex. Wing veins (including stigma) brownish fulvous.

Habronyx partithorax Girault, n. comb.

**Ophion partithorax* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:540. ♂. Type: ♂, Australia: Stannary Hills, Sept., 1909, T. L. Bancroft (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen.

Redescription of male type: Front wing 10.3 mm. long. Median apical angle of clypeus blunt. Head 0.95 as wide across temples as across eyes. Punctures on temple medium sized, separated by about 3 times their diameter but punctures near occipital carina larger and dense. Notaulus weak, partly obscured by short, coarse wrinkles. Prepectal carina either completely absent or with a short vestige next to sternaulus (difficult to observe because of condition of specimen). Punctures on central part of mesopleurum medium sized, separated by about 0.8 their diameter. Scutellum moderately convex, without lateral carinae. Reticulation of propodeum and metapleurum relatively fine. Tarsal claws apparently simple. Intercubitus distad of second recurrent vein by 0.46 its length. Nervellus intercepted at center.

Black. Head yellow except that area behind occipital carina and median 0.6 of vertex and frons is black. Mouth parts, scape, and pedicel yellow, the outer side of pedicel blackish. Flagellum dark brown. Subtegular ridge, coxae, trochanters, and femora fulvous. Tegula, scutellum, postscutellum, tibiae, and tarsi yellow, the apical 0.7 of hind tibia and basal 0.8 of hind basitarsus dark brown. Wings with a light fulvous tinge, the stigma fulvous. Abdomen and segments 4 and 5 of hind tarsus lacking.

Leptophion chopini Girault

**Nipponophion chopini* Girault, 1932, New lower Hymenoptera from Australia and India. Privately published, p. 5. Sex not stated. Type: ♀, Australia: Townsville, June 8, 1930, L. Franzen (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen.

Leptophion chopini Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:265.
Generic transfer.

Redescription of type: Front wing 13.2 mm. long. Mesopleurum with fine punctures that are separated by about twice their diameter, near and below center with very weak, fine, horizontal wrinkling. Metapleurum very weakly and faintly rugulose, with moderately small, shallow punctures that are separated by about 1.3 their diameter. Basal 0.6 of discocubitus very weakly downcurved at center. Nervulus exactly opposite basal vein.

Stramineous. Mesoscutum brown, stramineous along notauli and sides. Scutellum brownish basally. Tegula brown, its inner side stramineous. Mesopleurum brown, stramineous on prepectus, subtegular ridge, just below subtegular ridge, and near upper part of front edge. Area on mesopleurum near middle coxa pale brown or stramineous. Metapleurum brown. Apical $0.4 \pm$ of propodeum brownish. Antenna and legs stramineous with a fulvous tinge. Stigma blackish, its front edge and base stramineous. Radius blackish. Base of radial cell infusate. Discocubital cell with a weakly infusate area adjacent to infuscation in base of radial cell. Abdomen of type missing, described by Girault probably as having the dorsal part of tergites 4 and 6 dark and the rest pale, but Girault's phrases are difficult to interpret.

In the Brisbane collection is a second specimen (also lacking the abdomen) of *chopini*, dated May 14, 1927, from an illegible locality.

This species is very close to two undertermined females I have from New Caledonia. The New Caledonia specimens differ in having the curves in discocubitus a very little stronger.

Lissopimpla atra Girault

**Lissopimpla atra* Girault, 1924, Lese majeste, new insecta, and robbery. Privately published, 1 page. [♀]. Type: ♀, Australia: Brisbane, Apr. 28, 1914, H. Hacker (Brisbane).

Lissopimpla atra Girault, 1924, New insecta from Queensland. Privately published, p. 1. Reprint of original description.

Redescription of type female: Front wing 9.4 mm. long. Structurally similar to *L. albopicta*, from which it differs as follows: Front margin of mesoscutum with a weak, tubercle-like swelling half way between tegula and notaulus. Metapleurum with weak shallow wrinkling on most of its surface, its entire surface covered with short hairs, the hair sockets separated mostly by about 1.5 the length of the hairs.

Black. Flagellum with a white dorsal stripe that covers 4 segments. Palpi fuscous. Apex of the three tubercles on propodeum and lobe of metapleurum above hind coxal socket whitish. Second trochanters, front tarsus, and middle and hind tibiae blackish with a ferruginous tinge. Femora and front tibia ferruginous. Middle and hind tarsi blackish. Wings strongly infusate. Abdomen entirely black.

Mesochorus? *pinarae* Girault

**Mesochorus pinarae* Girault, 1932, New lower Hymenoptera from Australia and India. Privately published, p. 5. Sex not given. Type: From larva of *Pinara despecta*, West Australia, L. J. Newman (location unknown).

I have not seen the type. It could not be located in the Queensland museum.

***Pristomerus atrifemur* Girault**

**Pristomerus atrifemur* Girault, 1925, An essay on when a fly is lovable, the ceremony of baptizing some and unlovely hate. Privately published, p. 4. ♂. Type: ♂, Australia: reared from *Platyedra* in *Hibiscus heterophyllus*, Montville, Nov. 16, 1923 (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen.

Redescription of type male: Front wing 5.5 mm. long. Inner margins of eyes strongly convergent dorsad, 2.0 as wide apart on vertex as at level of clypeal foveae. Lateral ocellus subadjacent to eye margin. Face subpolished, its punctures rather small but sharp, separated by about 1.5 their diameter. Clypeus 2.0 as wide as long, moderately convex, subpolished, its punctures small, shallow, and sparse. Mesoscutum weakly mat, its punctures moderately small, rather weak, separated by about 2.0 their diameter. Scutellum subpolished, its punctures small, rather weak, separated by about 1.5 their diameter. Notaulus broad and shallow, faded out near center of mesoscutum. Mesopleurum polished, its punctures medium sized, separated by about 2.0 their diameter. Metapleurum subpolished, its punctures moderately large, separated by about their diameter. Propodeal carinae complete, very strong. Areola 1.75 as long as wide, its front end very narrowly truncate, hind end 0.38 as wide as at its widest point, the costula received at its front 0.30. Hind femur 3.2 as long as deep, with a strong tooth distad of which is a row of denticles. Intercubitus 0.65 as long as second abscissa of cubitus. Portion of metacarpus distad of radius 1.3 as long as intercubitus. (Abdomen lacking).

Head black, the clypeus ferruginous. Mouth parts stramineous. Scape and pedicel fulvous, infuscate above. Flagellum black. Thorax light ferruginous, the tegula, subtegular ridge, and scutellum fulvous and propodeum dark ferruginous. Front and middle legs fulvous (their tarsi lacking except for first two segments of front tarsus). Hind coxa, first trochanter, and femur blackish brown, the apex of femur stramineous. Hind second trochanter brown. Hind tibia dark brown, a little paler near middle, its spurs stramineous. Hind basitarsus brown (the rest of hind tarsus missing). Wings with a strong tinge of brown, their veins and the stigma dark brown. (Abdomen lacking.)

***Pristomerus bicinctus* Girault**

**Pristomerus bicinctus* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:540. ♂, ♀. Lectotype (labeled by Townes in 1969 and hereby designated): ♀, Australia: Stradbroke Is., Oct. 2, 1911, Hacker (Brisbane).

Redescription of lectotype female: Front wing 7.3 mm. long. Eyes 0.84 as far apart at upper edge of frons as at clypeal foveae. Lateral ocellus separated from eye by 0.95 its long diameter. Face and clypeus subpolished, the punctures on face of moderate size and separated by about their diameter, those on clypeus small, weak, and sparse. Clypeus 2.15 as wide as long, rather weakly convex. Mesoscutum and scutellum subpolished, the mesoscutum with medium sized punctures that are moderately close near its front end, absent or almost absent from lateral lobes and from median lobe behind the middle. Scutellum impunctate. Mesopleurum and metapleurum polished, with small punctures that, on mesopleurum, are separated by 3 to 4 times their diameter, on metapleurum separated by about twice their diameter. Propodeal carinae complete, rather strong. Areola

almost pointed in front, 1.6 as long as wide, its hind side 0.77 as long as its greatest width, receiving costula at its front 0.36. Hind femur 3.5 as long as deep, with a large spine ventrally, distad of spine with a row of denticles. Intercubitus 1.15 as long as second abscissa of cubitus. Portion of metacarpus distad of radius 1.75 as long as intercubitus. Second tergite polished, smooth, impunctate and hairless except that a few short hairs can be seen along its sides.

Head dark brown, the front orbit, clypeus, and cheek more or less ferruginous. Mouth parts yellow. Antenna dark brown. Thorax ferruginous, the tegula fulvous. Front and middle legs ferruginous. Hind leg blackish brown, the coxa ferruginous basally and with apex narrowly stramineous. Apex of hind femur narrowly stramineous. Front spur of hind tibia stramineous, the hind spur brown. Wing membrane brown, the stigma and veins dark brown. Abdomen black, tergites 3-6 with their apical $0.2 \pm$ white with a brown lateral spot in each white band.

Male paratype: Eyes 0.59 as far apart at upper edge of face as at clypeal foveae. Lateral ocellus separated from eye by 0.3 its long diameter. Hind femur 2.9 as long as deep. Similar otherwise to female type.

Pristomerus francisci Girault, n. comb.

**Diaparsis francisci* Girault, 1933, Some beauties inhabitant not of commercial boudoirs but of nature's bosom, notably new insects. Privately published, p. 2.

♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Quantong, Victoria, Dec. 22, 1929, A. D. Selby (Brisbane). Type lacks abdomen.

Redescription of type female: Front wing 3.0 mm. long. Head and thorax evenly mat, with fine, sharp, moderately dense punctures. (Abdomen of type lacking). Inner margins of eyes parallel. Lateral ocellus separated from eye by 0.62 its long diameter. Punctures on face rather dense, sparser near eyes. Clypeus 2.4 as wide as long, weakly convex, subpolished, its punctures separated by about 4 times their diameter. Mesoscutum and scutellum mat, the mesoscutum more strongly mat. Punctures on mesoscutum and scutellum very small, separated by about 3 times their diameter. Notaulus indicated only by a weak impression. Mesopleurum, metapleurum, and propodeum mat, their punctures fine, separated by about twice their diameter. Speculum subpolished. Propodeal carinae complete. Areola 2.4 as long as wide, its front end pointed, hind end 0.55 as wide as its greatest width, and receiving costula at its front 0.22. Hind femur rather slender, without a tooth beneath. Intercubitus 0.9 as long as second abscissa of cubitus. Portion of metacarpus distad of radius the same length as intercubitus. (Abdomen lacking.)

Black. Clypeus with a weak tinge of ferruginous. Mandible, palpi, and tegula yellow. Front coxa brown, its apical half pale brown. Middle coxa brown, its apex pale brown. Hind coxa blackish, its apical margin pale. Front and middle legs beyond coxae fulvous. Hind trochanters, femur, and tibia dark brown, paler at the joints, the apical 0.2 of hind femur pale brown. Hind tarsus stramineous basally, shading to brown apically. Wings hyaline.

Since the abdomen is lacking, generic placement of this species is difficult. It seems, however, to be related to a male specimen in my collection which has a thyridium near base of second tergite and thus would be referable to *Pristomerus*.

Pristomerus giraulti Townes, Townes, & Gupta

**Pristomerus atriceps* Girault, 1925, Indications (in new insects) of ruling power and law in Nature. Privately published, p. 2. ♀. Name preoccupied by Szépligeti, 1905. Lectotype: ♀, Australia: Montville, June 1924 (Brisbane).

**Pristomerus giraulti* Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1: 249. New name, lectotype designation.

Redescription of lectotype female: Front wing 6.4 mm. long. Inner margins of eyes very faintly divergent ventrad. Lateral ocellus separated from eye by 0.88 its long diameter. Face subpolished, its punctures rather coarse, sublaterally separated by about their diameter, submedially almost adjacent. Clypeus 2.0 as wide as long, moderately convex, subpolished, its punctures separated by about 1.7 their diameter. Mesoscutum faintly mat, its punctures medium sized, moderately dense anteriorly, elsewhere sparse. Scutellum polished, impunctate. Notaulus moderately deep, reaching center of mesoscutum. Mesopleurum and metapleurum subpolished, their punctures moderately coarse, strong, separated by about 0.7 their diameter on mesopleurum, by about 0.5 their diameter on metapleurum. Propodeal carinae complete, moderately strong. Areola hexagonal, exactly as long as wide, its front side rather narrow. Hind femur 3.4 as long as deep, with a long spine ventrally, distad of spine with a row of denticles. Second tergite polished, impunctate, with faint fine longitudinal wrinkling.

Fulvo-ferruginous, the head black. Apical edge of clypeus reddish brown. Antenna black. Mouth parts yellow. Tegula fulvous. Last segment of front and middle tarsi fuscous. Apical third of hind tibia infusate. Hind tarsus fuscous. Wings tinged with brown, their veins and the stigma dark brown. Dorsal half of tergites 5-8 mostly black, their apical margins fulvo-ferruginous.

Pristomerus nigroguttipennis Girault, n. comb.

**Diaparsis nigroguttipennis* Girault, 1933, Some beauties inhabitant not of commercial boudoirs but of nature's bosom, notably new insects. Privately published, p. 1. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Bayswater, Victoria, May 19, 1928, F. E. Wilson (Brisbane).

Redescription of type female: Front wing 3.3 mm. long. Head and thorax faintly mat, subpolished, with fine sharp punctures that are separated by about their diameter on face, by about 0.7 their diameter on mesoscutum, and by about 0.5 their diameter on pleura. Clypeus small, 2.8 as wide as long, in profile the apical 0.25 declivous, the apical 0.3 ± impunctate. Groove between face and clypeus broad and rather indistinct. Inner margins of eyes weakly convergent ventrad. Lateral ocellus separated from eye by 1.0 its long diameter. Notaulus weak and broad. Scutellum polished, with only about 6 punctures (these near the base). Speculum subpolished, with very few punctures. Impression in front of speculum with fine oblique wrinkling. Propodeal carinae complete. Areola 1.65 as long as wide, its front side pointed, receiving costula at its front 0.16, its hind side 0.27 as long as its greatest width. Hind femur rather slender, without a tooth beneath. Intercubitus 0.5 as long as second abscissa of cubitus. Portion of metacarpus distad of radius 3 times as long as intercubitus. Stigma very short and high, 1.55 as wide as high. First and second tergites weakly mat but

otherwise smooth, the mat sculpture with a longitudinal bias. Setiferous punctures on second tergite separated by about 4 times the length of the hairs.

Black. Mandible yellow. (Palpi not visible.) Scape and pedicel dark brown, their apices paler brown. Tegula yellow. Front and middle legs except tarsi fulvous, their tibiae paler above and at base. Front and middle tarsi stramineous, the apices of segment 1 and 2 brown, segment 3 mostly brown, and segments 4 and 5 entirely brown. Hind coxa, trochanters, and femur dark brown, the apex of each of these segments pale brown or stramineous. Hind tibia white, its under side except at base, apical 0.15, and subbasal 0.18 brown. Hind tarsus brown, the basal $0.65 \pm$ of first segment, basal $0.3 \pm$ of second segment, and extreme base of third segment whitish. Wings hyaline. Abdomen black, the basal 0.3 of tergite 3 dusky ferruginous.

Syzenctus speciosus Girault, n. comb.

**Tanera speciosa* Girault, 1925, Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 13:37. ♀. Lectotype (labeled by Townes in 1969 and hereby designated): ♀, without pin label data but presumably the specimen recorded by Girault as reared from a pyralid larva in tunnels made of excreta, Australia: Sandgate (Brisbane).

Leptobatopsis? *speciosa* Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:209. Generic transfer.

Redescription of lectotype female: Front wing 9.3 mm. long. Body rather stout, the thorax 1.28 as long as high. Frons swollen on each side, otherwise without special structures. Pronotal collar with a long strong carina. Epomia absent or represented by a pair of very short wrinkles. Pleural carina absent. Apical carina of propodeum moderately strong ventrolaterally, elsewhere obsolescent. Punctures on center of mesopleurum coarse, strong, separated by about 0.7 their diameter. Punctures on propodeum coarse, strong, tending to be confluent in short, irregular, transverse rows. Stalk of areolet 1.3 as long as height of areolet. First tergite 2.0 as long as wide. Abdominal spiracles not enlarged. Ovipositor sheath 2.2 as long as hind tibia.

Yellow. Occiput except next to eyes and a connected area surrounding ocelli and extending a short distance downward on center of frons, 3 broad stripes on mesoscutum and connecting transverse mark in front of scutellum, a pair of small spots on upper part of propodeum, median paired spots on tergites 1-4, and narrow basal band on tergite 5, black. Small spot on each side of tergite 5 brown. Scape and pedicel partly yellow below. Hind tarsus brown. Wings hyaline, the apical 0.2 of front wing brown. Apical 0.17 of hind wing pale brown.

Venturia canescens Gravenhorst

**Mesochorus australicus* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:541. ♀. Lectotype (labeled by Townes, 1969, and hereby designated): ♀, Australia, Brisbane, reared from dried apples infested with apparent larvae of *Plodia interpunctella* (Brisbane).

Devorgilla canescens Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1: 222. Synonymy of *australicus* with *canescens*.

The type is a typical specimen of *canescens* Gravenhorst, which is a cosmopolitan parasite of lepidopterous larvae in dried food stuffs. The correct generic name is *Venturia*.

Xanthocampoplex luteus luteus Szépligeti

**Charops luteus* Szépligeti, 1906, Ann. Mus. Natl. Hungarici 4:127. ♂. Type: ♂, New Guinea: Sattelberg (Budapest).

**Xanthocampoplex regis* Girault, 1925, An essay on when a fly is lovable, the ceremony of baptizing some and unlovely hate. Privately published, p. 4. Sex not stated. Lectotype: ♀ (labeled by Townes, 1969 and hereby designated), without pin label locality but one of the original specimens from Australia: Deception Bay; Brisbane; Nelson; Duarlinga; and Tambourine Mt. (Brisbane).

Xanthocampoplex luteus luteus Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:239. Synonymy of *regis* with *luteus*.

This was synonymized with *X. luteus luteus* on the basis of the description. Examination of the lectotype confirms that *regis* is a form of *luteus*, but more material is needed for a decision on its subspecific identity.

Xanthopimpla flavolineata Cameron

**Xanthopimpla flavolineata* Cameron, 1907, Tijdschr. v. Ent. 50:48. ♀. Type: ♀, New Guinea: Merauke (Amsterdam).

**Xanthopimpla xanthostigma* Girault, 1925, Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 13:38. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Amamoor forest (Brisbane). New synonym.

This is a common species that ranges through most of the Indo-Papuan area. It has usually gone under the names *emaculata* Szépligeti or *immaculata* Morley.

Xanthopimpla hirsuta Girault

**Austrapophua hirsuta* Girault, 1930, New pests from Australia, VIII. Privately published, p. 2. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Macknade, May 12, 1912 (Brisbane).

Xanthopimpla hirsuta Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:56. Generic transfer.

This is a *Xanthopimpla* of the Incompleta Group. It will be redescribed in a monography of Indo-Australian and eastern Palearctic species of *Xanthopimpla* that is now in preparation.

Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros Krieger

**Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros* Krieger, 1914, Arch. f. Naturgesch. (A) 80(6):23 key; (A) 80(7):136. ♂, ♀. Lectotype: ♂ (designated by Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961), Australia: Adelaide (Berlin).

**Austrapophua xanthopimploides* Girault, 1926, Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 14:135. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: Riverview, Queensland (Brisbane).

Xanthopimpla xanthopimploides Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:76. Generic transfer.

Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros Townes, 1969, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 11:117. Synonymy of *xanthopimploides* with *rhopaloceros*.

Girault's name *xanthopimploides* is a synonym of *Xanthopimpla rhopaloceros* Krieger, as published by Townes in the reference cited above.

Xanthopimpla summervillei Girault

**Austrapophua summervillei* Girault, 1926, Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 14:136. [♀]. Type: ♀, Australia: Tweed Heads, New South Wales (Brisbane).

Xanthopimpla summervillei Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:70. Generic transfer.

This is a *Xanthopimpla* of the Rhopaloceros Group. It will be redescribed in a monograph of the Indo-Australian and eastern Palearctic species of *Xanthopimpla* that is now in preparation.

Zaglyptus glabrinotum Girault

**Polysphincta glabrinotum* Girault, 1925, Queensland Agr. Jour. 24:541. ♀. Type: ♀, Australia: In forest, Yeronga, June 3, 1924 (Queensland).

Zaglyptus? *glabrinotum* Townes, Townes, & Gupta, 1961, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 1:20. Generic transfer.

The type agrees with the description of *Zaglyptus grandis* Gupta (1961, Indian Jour. Ent. 22:256) except in the following particulars: Front wing only 5.3 mm. long. Mesoscutum polished, with very sparse hairs. Nervellus intercepted at center. Apical 0.2 of hind tibia fuscous. Hind tarsus with apical 0.35 of segment 1 and all of segments 2 and 3 infusate. Abdomen entirely yellow.

My conclusion is that *glabrinotum* is a distinct species but related to *grandis*.

TELEONEMIA HARLEYI, A NEW SPECIES OF LANTANA-FEEDING LACE BUG FROM TRINIDAD, W. I.

(HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—A new species of lace bug, *Teleonemia harleyi*, feeding on *Lantana camara* in Trinidad, W. I., is described.

A new species of *Teleonemia* Costa from the tropical American island of Trinidad was found in a collection of lace bugs made by Dr. K. S. L. Harley (CSIRO, Andooroopilly, Australia) during a search for possible biological control agents for lantana weed plants. An additional specimen from the same island was found in the C. J. Drake collection (U. S. National Museum of Natural History). Earlier study of types in European museums made possible by NSF Grant GB-791 (96-M) aided materially in recognizing and defining this new taxon.

***Teleonemia harleyi*, n. sp.**

Holotype, male. Length 4.0 mm.

General aspect elongate, subparallel, slightly wider at level of midlength of discoidal area, slightly coarctate at level of apex of discoidal area.

Color dark brown with collar, apical half of posterior pronotal projection, basal